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Application No.: 10/664,671

Docket No.: JCLA12230

## **AMENDMENTS**

## In the Claims:

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (currently amended) A compound of formula (1):

$$R^{1}-(A^{1}-Z^{1})_{m}-(A^{2}-Z^{2})_{n}-(A^{3}-Z^{3})_{q}-A^{4}-Z^{4}$$
 $R^{5}$ 
 $R^{3}$ 
 $R^{3}$ 

wherein R<sup>1</sup> represents hydrogen, halogen, -CN, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -CF<sub>2</sub>H, -CFH<sub>2</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, -OCF<sub>2</sub>H, -N=C=O, -N=C=S, or alkyl having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and any -CH<sub>2</sub>- of the alkyl may be substituted with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -CH=CH-, -CF=CF- or -C=C-, and any hydrogen thereof may be substituted with halogen or -CN; R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> each independently represent hydrogen or alkyl having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> each independently represent 1,4-cyclohexylene, 1,4-cyclohexenylene, 1,4-phenylene, naphthalene-2,6-diyl, tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, fluorene-2,7-diyl, bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1,4-diyl or bicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-3,6-diyl, and in these rings, any

-CH<sub>2</sub>- may be substituted with -O-, and any -CH= may be substituted with -N=, and in these rings, any hydrogen may be substituted with halogen or alkyl having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms;  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$  and  $Z^3$  each independently represent a single bond, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>a</sub>-,

$$-{\rm O}({\rm CH_2})_a{\rm --,-CCH_2})_a{\rm O--,-CCH_2})_a{\rm O--,-CCH_2}\\ -{\rm CH_2})_a{\rm O--,-CCH_2}$$

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- -C≡C-HC=CH-, -CH=CH-C≡C-, -OCF<sub>2</sub>-, or -CF<sub>2</sub>O-, and a indicates an integer of from 1 to 20;  $Z^4$  represents a single bond or α,ω-alkylene having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and any -CH<sub>2</sub>- of the alkylene may be substituted with -O-, -S-, -COO- or
- -OCO-; m, n and q each independently indicates 0, 1 or 2, but m+n+q≥1;-and wherein when m+n+q=1, any  $-CH_2$  of the alkyl represented by R<sup>1</sup> is not substituted with -CO- and Z<sup>4</sup> is a single bond; and

wherein when m+n+q=1,  $Z^4$  is a single bond and  $A^4$  represents 1,4-phenylene,  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$  and  $Z^3$  each is not a single bond.

- 2. (original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which R<sup>5</sup> in formula (1) is hydrogen.
- 3. (original) A compound as claimed in claim 2, in which R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> in formula (1) in claim 1 are hydrogen.
- 4. (original) A compound as claimed in claim 3, in which A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> in formula (1) in claim 1 are independently any of 1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene, and any hydrogen in these rings may be substituted with halogen.
- 5. (original) A compound as claimed in claim 3, in which A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> in formula (1) in claim 1 are independently any of 1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene, and any hydrogen in

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these rings may be substituted with halogen; and  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$  and  $Z^3$  are independently any of a single bond,  $-(CH_2)_a$ -,  $-O(CH_2)_a$ -,  $-O(CH_2)_a$ O-,  $-O(CH_2)_a$ O-,  $-O(CH_2)_a$ O-,  $-O(CH_2)_a$ O-,  $-O(CH_2)_a$ O-.

- 6. (original) A compound as claimed in claim 5, in which  $Z^4$  in formula (1) in claim 1 is a single bond.
  - 7. (currently amended) Any one compound of formulae (a) to (d):

$$R^1 - A^1 - Z^1 - A^4 - Z^4 - Q$$
 (a)

$$R^1-A^1-Z^1-A^2-Z^2-A^4-Z^4$$
 (b)

$$R^{1}-A^{1}-Z^{1}-A^{2}-Z^{2}-A^{3}-Z^{3}-A^{4}-Z^{4}$$
 (c)

$$R^{1} - \left(A^{1} - Z^{1}\right)_{2} - A^{2} - Z^{2} - A^{3} - Z^{3} - A^{4} - Z^{4} - \left(\frac{O}{A}\right)$$
 (d)

wherein R<sup>1</sup> represents hydrogen, halogen, -CN, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -CF<sub>2</sub>H, -CFH<sub>2</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, -OCF<sub>2</sub>H, -N=C=O, -N=C=S, or alkyl having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and any -CH<sub>2</sub>- of the alkyl may be substituted with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -CH=CH-, -CF=CF- or -C=C-, and any hydrogen thereof may be substituted with halogen or -CN; A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> each independently represent 1,4-cyclohexylene, 1,4-cyclohexenylene, 1,4-phenylene, naphthalene-2,6-diyl, tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, fluorene-2,7-diyl, bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1,4-diyl or bicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-3,6-diyl, and in these rings, any

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-CH<sub>2</sub>- may be substituted with -O-, and any -CH= may be substituted with -N=, and in these rings, any hydrogen may be substituted with halogen or alkyl having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms;  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$  and  $Z^3$  each independently represent a single bond, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>a</sub>-,

$$-O(CH_2)_a$$
-,  $-(CH_2)_aO$ -,  $-O(CH_2)_aO$ -,  $-CH$ = $CH$ --,  $-C$ = $C$ -,  $-COO$ -,  $-OCO$ -,  $-(CF_2)_2$ -,

-C=C-HC=CH-, -CH=CH-C=C-, -OCF<sub>2</sub>- or -CF<sub>2</sub>O-, and a indicates an integer of from 1 to 20;  $Z^4$  represents a single bond or  $\alpha$ , $\omega$ -alkylene having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and any -CH<sub>2</sub>- of the alkylene may be substituted with -O-, -S-, -COO- or

-OCO-, and

wherein in formula (a),

any -CH<sub>2</sub>- of the alkyl represented by R<sup>1</sup> is not substituted with -CO-;-and

Z<sup>4</sup> is a single bond; and

Z<sup>1</sup> is not a single bond when A<sup>4</sup> represents 1,4-phenylene.

8. (original) A compound as claimed in claim 7, in which R<sup>1</sup> in formulae (a) to (d) is hydrogen, halogen, -CN, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -CF<sub>2</sub>H, -CFH<sub>2</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, -OCF<sub>2</sub>H, alkyl having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxy having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, or alkenyl having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms; A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> are independently any of 1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene, and in these rings, any hydrogen may be substituted with halogen; Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup> and Z<sup>3</sup> are independently any of a single bond, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>O-,

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$$-O(CH_2)_2O-$$
,  $-CH=CH-$ ,  $-C\equiv C-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ ,  $-(CF_2)_2-$ ,  $-CF=CF-$ ,  $-OCF_2-$  or  $-CF_2O-$ ;  $Z^4$  is a single bond.

- 9. (previously presented) A liquid-crystal composition containing at least two polymerizable compounds, in which at least one polymerizable compound is the compound of claim 1.
- 10. (currently amended) A liquid-crystal composition-as elaimed in elaim-9, which contains at least two polymerizable compounds in which all the polymerizable compounds are the compounds of claim 1.
- 11. (currently amended) A liquid-crystal composition—as elaimed in claim 9, which contains at least two polymerizable compounds that comprise at least one compound of claim 1 and at least one polymerizable compound except the compound.
- 12. (original) A liquid-crystal composition as claimed in claim 9, which additionally contains an optically-active compound.
  - 13. (allowed) A polymer having a constitutional unit of formula (2):

$$R^{1} - \left(A^{1} - Z^{1}\right)_{m} \left(A^{2} - Z^{2}\right)_{n} \left(A^{3} - Z^{3}\right)_{q} A^{4} - Z^{4} - \left(A^{5} - Z^{4}\right)_{R^{3}} R^{2}$$
 (2)

wherein R<sup>1</sup> represents hydrogen, halogen, -CN, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -CF<sub>2</sub>H, -CFH<sub>2</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, -OCF<sub>2</sub>H,

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-N=C=O, -N=C=S, or alkyl having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and any -CH<sub>2</sub>- of the alkyl may be substituted with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -CH=CH-, -CF=CF- or -C≡C-, and any hydrogen thereof may be substituted with halogen or -CN; R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> each independently represent hydrogen or an alkyl having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms; A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> each independently represent 1,4-cyclohexylene, 1,4-cyclohexenylene, 1,4-phenylene, naphthalene-2,6-diyl, tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, fluorene-2,7-diyl, bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1,4-diyl or bicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-3,6-diyl, and in these rings, any

-CH<sub>2</sub>- may be substituted with -O-, and any -CH= may be substituted with -N=, and in these rings, any hydrogen may be substituted with halogen or alkyl having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms;  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$  and  $Z^3$  each independently represent a single bond, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>a</sub>-,

$$-O(CH_2)_a$$
-,  $-(CH_2)_aO$ -,  $-O(CH_2)_aO$ -,  $-CH$ = $CH$ -,  $-C$ = $C$ -,  $-COO$ -,  $-OCO$ -,  $-(CF_2)_2$ -,

-C=C-HC=CH-, -CH=CH-C=C-, -OCF<sub>2</sub>-, or -CF<sub>2</sub>O-, and a indicates an integer of from 1 to 20;  $Z^4$  represents a single bond or  $\alpha, \omega$ -alkylene having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and any -CH<sub>2</sub>- of the alkylene may be substituted with -O-, -S-, -COO- or

-OCO-; and m, n and q each independently indicate 0, 1 or 2; and wherein when m+n+q=1, any -CH<sub>2</sub>- of the alkyl represented by  $R^1$  is not substituted with -CO- and  $Z^4$  is a single bond.

14. (allowed) A polymer as claimed in claim 13, in which R<sup>5</sup> in formula (2) is hydrogen.

or  $-CF_2O-$ .

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15. (currently amended) A polymer as claimed in claim-14 13, in which R<sup>2</sup><sub>s</sub>-and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> in formula (2) in claim-13 are hydrogen.

16. (currently amended) A polymer as claimed in claim-15\_13, in which R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are hydrogen; A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> in formula (2) in claim-13 are independently any of 1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene, and any hydrogen in these rings may be substituted with halogen.

17. (currently amended) A polymer as claimed in claim—15\_13, in which  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^5$  are hydrogen;  $A^1$ ,  $A^2$ ,  $A^3$  and  $A^4$ —in—formula—(2) in claim—13 are independently any of 1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene, and any hydrogen in these rings may be substituted with halogen; and  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$  and  $Z^3$  are independently any of a single bond,  $-(CH_2)_a$ -,  $-O(CH_2)_a$ -,  $-O(CH_2)$ 

18. (currently amended) A polymer as claimed in claim= $\frac{17}{13}$ , in which  $\frac{R^2}{R^3}$  and  $\frac{R^5}{13}$  are hydrogen;  $\frac{A^1}{A^2}$ ,  $\frac{A^3}{A^3}$  and  $\frac{A^4}{A^4}$  are independently any of 1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene, and any hydrogen in these rings may be substituted with halogen;  $\frac{A^1}{A^2}$ ,  $\frac{A^2}{A^3}$  are independently any of a single bond,  $\frac{A^2}{A^3}$ ,  $\frac{A^3}{A^3}$ ,  $\frac{A^4}{A^3}$ ,  $\frac{A^4}{A^3}$ ,  $\frac{A^4}{A^3}$ ,  $\frac{A^4}{A^4}$ ,  $\frac$ 

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19. (allowed) A polymer as claimed in claim 13, in which R<sup>1</sup> in formula (2) is hydrogen, halogen, -CN, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -CF<sub>2</sub>H, -CFH<sub>2</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, -OCF<sub>2</sub>H, alkyl having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, alkoxylakyl having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms, or alkenyl having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms; R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are hydrogen; A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, A<sup>3</sup> and A<sup>4</sup> are independently any of 1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene, and in these rings, any hydrogen may be substituted with halogen; Z<sup>1</sup>, Z<sup>2</sup> and Z<sup>3</sup> are independently any of a single bond, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-, - (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-,

$$-CH_2O_-$$
,  $-(CH_2)_3O_-$ ,  $-O(CH_2)_2O_-$ ,  $-CH=CH_-$ ,  $-C\equiv C_-$ ,  $-COO_-$ ,  $-(CF_2)_2$ ,  $-CF=CF_-$ ,  $-OCF_2$  or  $-CF_2O_-$ ;  $Z^4$  is a single bond.

20. (currently amended) A polymer-as-claimed in claim 13, which that is obtained through homopolymerization of one compound of claim 1 and has a constitutional unit of formula (2):

$$R^{1} - \left(A^{1} - Z^{1}\right)_{m} \left(A^{2} - Z^{2}\right)_{n} \left(A^{3} - Z^{3}\right)_{q} A^{4} - Z^{4} = 0$$
(2)

21. (currently amended) A polymer-as-elaimed in elaim 13, which that is obtained from the liquid-crystal composition of claim 9 and has a constitutional unit of formula (2):

$$R^{1} - (A^{1} - Z^{1})_{m} (A^{2} - Z^{2})_{n} (A^{3} - Z^{3})_{q} A^{4} - Z^{4} = 0$$

$$(2)$$

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- 22. (previously presented) An optically-anisotropic material of the polymer of claim 13.
- 23. (previously presented) A liquid-crystal display device, which contains the polymer of claim 13.
- 24. (original) A liquid-crystal display device, which contains the optically-anisotropic material of claim 22.
- 25. (allowed) A method for producing a vinyl ketone compound of formula (1b), which comprises reacting one molar equivalent of a compound of formula (1a) with from 1 to 10 molar equivalents of a Lewis acid at -70°C to 200°C, followed by dehydrohalogenating the resulting compound:

$$R^{4} - \left(A^{1} - Z^{1}\right)_{m} \left(A^{2} - Z^{2}\right)_{n} \left(A^{3} - Z^{3}\right)_{q} A^{4} - Z^{4} - \left(A^{3} - Z^{4}\right)_{q} A^{3} - \left(A^{3} - Z^{4}\right)_{q} A^{4} - \left(A^$$

$$R^{4} - \left(A^{1} - Z^{1}\right)_{m} \left(A^{2} - Z^{2}\right)_{n} \left(A^{3} - Z^{3}\right)_{q} A^{4} - Z^{4} - \left(A^{3} - Z^{4}\right)_{q} A^{2} - \left(A^{3} - Z^{4}\right)_{q} A^{4} - \left(A^$$

wherein R<sup>4</sup> represents hydrogen, halogen, -OH, -CN, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -CF<sub>2</sub>H, -CFH<sub>2</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>,

 $-OCF_2H$ , -N=C=O, -N=C=S, or alkyl having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, and any  $-CH_2-$  of the alkyl may be substituted with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -CH=CH-,

-CF=CF- or -C≡C-, and any hydrogen thereof may be substituted with halogen or -CN; R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>

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and  $R^5$  each independently represent hydrogen or an alkyl having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms;  $A^1$ ,  $A^2$ ,  $A^3$  and  $A^4$  each independently represent 1,4-cyclohexylene, 1,4-cyclohexenylene, 1,4-phenylene, naphthalene-2,6-diyl, tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, fluorene-2,7-diyl, bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-1,4-diyl or bicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-3,6-diyl, and in these rings, any  $-CH_2-$ may be substituted with -O-, and any -CH= may be substituted with -N=, and in these rings, any hydrogen may be substituted with halogen or alkyl having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms;  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$  and  $Z^3$  each independently represent a single bond,  $-(CH_2)_a-$ ,  $-O(CH_2)_a-$ ,  $-(CH_2)_aO-$ ,  $-O(CH_2)_aO-$ 

-OCO-,  $-(CF_2)_2-$ , -C=C-COO-, -OCO-C=C-,  $-CH=CH-(CH_2)_2-$ ,  $-(CH_2)_2-CH=CH-$ .

-CF=CF-, -C=C-HC=CH-, -CH=CH-C=C-, -OCF<sub>2</sub>- or -CF<sub>2</sub>O-, and a indicates an integer of from 1 to 20;  $Z^4$  represents a single bond or  $\alpha$ , $\omega$ -alkylene having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and any -CH<sub>2</sub>- of the alkylene may be substituted with -O-, -S-, -COO- or -OCO-; m, n and q each independently indicate 0, 1 or 2; Hal represents chlorine, bromine or iodine.